

The Rutherford Star.

"BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD."—DAVY CROCKETT.

VOL. VI. RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., DECEMBER 16, 1871. [NEW SERIES.] NO. 7.

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THE STAR.

RUTHERFORDTON N. C.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

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1 Copy 1 Year in Advance, \$1.50
1 " 6 months, 1.00
5 " 1 years, 7.00
10 " 1 " 12.50
20 " 1 " 20.00

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Agents procuring advertisements will be allowed a commission of 25 per cent.

They Say.

They say—Ah, well suppose they do. But can they prove the story true? Suspicion may arise from naught. But malice, envy, want of thought? Why count yourself among the "they," Why whisper what they dare not say?

They say—But why the tale rehearse, And help to make the matter worse? No good can possibly accrue From telling what may be untrue: And is it not a nobler plan To speak of all the best you can?

They say—Well, if it should be so, Why need you tell the tale of woe? Will it the better wrong redress, Or make one pang of sorrow less? Will it the erring one restore, Henceforth to go and sin no more.

They say—Oh, pause and look within, See how thy heart's inclined to sin; Watch, lest in dark temptation's hour Thou, too, should'st sink beneath its power.

Pity the frail, weep o'er the fall, But speak of good, or not at all.

"The Thunderer."

The Newberne Republican says: The following extract from an editorial in the London Times, the leading newspaper in the world, is an excellent resume of the political outlook in our own country and deserves careful perusal:

So much has been said and written on the subject that every educated man knows the supposed advantages and disadvantages of the periodical election of the President as they appear to European critics; it is sufficient to say that the Americans themselves are content with it, and seem to feel no inconvenience from the practice of balloting for a magistrate who has been called "a despot for four years."

The institutions of the country are so firmly grounded, society is so strong and free and artificial now slavery is at an end, that nothing is shaken by this gigantic electioneering, even though its result be to overthrow a dominant party, to turn adrift a whole legion of placemen, and to give, in the language of a former President, and spoils to the conquerors. An English satirist has said that no sooner is the ceremony of one election at an end than the acrimony of the next begins; but what he called acrimony is to thoroughbred Republicans a healthy, pleasurable excitement, to which they betake themselves at the earliest possible moment. Though more than a year must elapse before the States are called upon to choose the President of the next term, speculation is rife, "politicians," as the intriguers, go-betweeners, and wire-pullers of public life are called in America, are making ready for the contest, and the public will in a few weeks more, be full of eager interest in their proceedings. There is sure to be

a contest, for parties in America are not easily discouraged; moreover, they know that a good fight keeps up vitality, and the most conspicuous defeat is better than shirking the conflict. But, unless some strange revulsion in the public feeling occurs, the victory would seem to be beyond a doubt. The Republican party, which was brought into power by President Lincoln and with him crushed the Confederacy, still remains dominant in the most populous, enlightened, and wealthy of the States. National necessities brought it into existence, and great successes have consolidated its authority. It urged the North to immense exertions during the Confederate secession, and re-elected Mr. Lincoln for a second term, that he might bring the war to a conclusion. When Mr. Lincoln was murdered, and the Vice-President who succeeded him attempted to carry out a policy of his own in dealing with the conquered States, the Republicans by their overwhelming majorities entirely defeated him. They nullified his amnesty, they passed Acts for a strict and severe government of the South over his veto, they threatened him with impeachment. Long before his term came to an end it was known that the next President would be one whose views agreed with those of Congress, and who could be trusted to execute its decisions. General Grant was elected, and assumed office in March, 1869. Although chosen as a successful General and without strict party pledges, his administration has been in accordance with the prevailing opinions of the North, and he may be called a Republican President. During the last six years the Democratic party has made great efforts to retrieve its position. In Mr. Johnson it had a virtually ally; and a partial reaction which set in against the Republicans after the war enabled it to achieve some successes, and in most of the States to show a bold front to its adversaries. The definitive result, however, is that the Republicans maintain their position. The tide of public opinion sets steadily in their favor. The State elections which are held at this season of the year have been decisive on this point. Three weeks since the Republicans carried Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Iowa by increased majorities. In Pennsylvania they had 15,000 majority, in Ohio, 25,000, in Iowa 35,000. It is anticipated that the November elections will tell the same tale. Great importance is attached to the vote of Pennsylvania, "the keystone State" as it has been called; for as a rule that State has reflected with accuracy the tendencies of the Union at large.

Various causes have combined to produce this prevalence of Republican views. Of course, the great achievements of the war, and the conviction that the party may be best trusted to secure and consolidate what it gained in the contest, are the enduring bases of the Republican power. But to these may be added the administrative and financial success of the last few years, and the favorable relations of the country with foreign powers. At the same time, it would seem that the Democratic party has, whether justly or otherwise, lost caste. A large majority of the best class of Americans are Republicans, perhaps for the reason that some of the worst have taken the lead in certain places on the other side. The city of New York has to bear the blame of this unpopularity of the Democrats. It is observed that since the exposure of the Tammany frauds the Republican feeling has deepened, and the late elections may have been largely influenced by this incident.

The general opinion is that President Grant will be nominated for re-election. In favor of

this course will be the respect he has won, not only from the Republicans, but from moderate men of all parties, by his honest and conscientious discharge of duty, and the knowledge of the electors that they have in him a tried man fit for any emergency of the time. On the other side, there is only the prejudice against electing the same man twice. This feeling has been very strong with the present generation of Americans, and has, we believe, made a single term for the Presidency almost a cardinal principle with some politicians. It was not so in the early days of the Union. On the establishment of the Constitution in 1788, Washington, was elected President; he was re-elected, and would have been elected a third time, had he not declined.

Onward!

The elections which took place on the 7th of this month, virtually decided the Presidential contest of 1872. Unless an overwhelming disaster, such as we do not expect, should overtake the Republican party, President Grant or some other Republican, will be triumphantly elected President in November, 1872.

The Democratic party is in the throes of dissolution. Defeat next year will be the signal for a general breaking up of that party. The unsettled condition of the country at present is such, that the Republican party has very little to fear from any new party that may be organized for the campaign of next year. The Democratic party must disband—vanish—die—before another political party of any significance or strength, can be organized.

Supposing that the Republican nominee is elected, with the expiration of the year, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Six, the Republican party will have controlled and administered the affairs of the Nation for Sixteen Years. If we should be correct in prophesying the dissolution of the Democratic party after the next Presidential election, a new party organized upon its ruins, will be in trim for the National contest of 1876. It may be, that the Republican party will have something to fear from a new party in that contest. It is impossible to foretell what issues will arise within the next six years; but there are great questions immediately in the future, which demand the earnest and early attention of the Republican party. If these questions are met upon the threshold and successfully dealt with, to that extent, the necessity for a new party will be done away with. If this be not done, if the Republican party remains inactive, clings to its past record, and endeavors to live upon tradition, it will be defeated in 1876, and ever afterwards.

The questions which the Republican party is called upon to deal with now—during the present session of Congress, are:—

I. General Amnesty should be granted this Winter.

II. The war against corruption, fraud, and extravagance, commenced under such favorable auspices in New York, must be waged in every State until this crying evil is thoroughly eradicated.

III. The Civil Service must be overhauled and a new system—a radical reform—must be inaugurated.

IV. The tariff laws must be revised, to the end that the necessities of life may not be taxed; and that taxes may be retained on snuff, tobacco, liquor, and other luxuries.

V. A National system of public schools must be established, or the Federal Government must appropriate lands or money to be used by the States, for the purpose of establishing a system of public schools as thorough, if possible, as the Prussian system.

VI. Our shipping interest must

be revived and made to equal any in the world.

VII. The laws regulating the distillation of brandy and whiskey, must be so amended that all men—not the rich alone—may distill their fruit and corn, if they see fit to do so.

These are the most important questions which demand immediate attention at the hands of the Congress. That the ability to deal successfully with these questions, resides in the Congress, we have no doubt. If the next session of the Congress, which meets on the first Monday of next month, will take hold of these questions, the entire session will be well spent, if nothing else is considered.

Circumstances which made the Republican party, in some instances, advocate harsh and extreme measures, are passing away; and, but for the outrages of the Ku Klux in the Southern States, we might confidently expect the passage of an act of General Amnesty this winter. The believed necessity for, and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, may deter the Congress from relieving everybody. If such should be the case, Democrats may blame themselves for it. However, we think, taking all things into consideration, that the time for General Amnesty has arrived. The Republican party of this State is pledged to it. Believing that it was a mistaken policy to disfranchise in the first place, that no good has resulted from it, that it will do no good in the future, we take occasion to ask the Congress to pass a General Amnesty act, this winter.

The other six questions are so necessary to the prosperity of the country, that the attention of the reader will be directed to them without further comment by us.

To conclude, if the seven questions we have marked out for the consideration of the Congress, should receive the attention which is due them, the talk of, and necessity for, a new party, will vanish with the solution of those questions.

We may refer to this subject again.—Era.

A Bachelor's Paradise.

There is only one territory of any size, and never has been but one, occupied by any considerable population, from which woman is absolutely excluded. Yet such a place exists to-day, and has existed for centuries. As far back as history reaches, to all females it has been forbidden ground. This bachelor's Arcadia is situated on a bold plateau between the old peninsula of Acte, in the Grecian Archipelago, and the mainland. Here, in the midst of cultivated fields and extensive woodland, dwells a monastic confederation of Greek Christians, and twenty-three converts, and numbering more than seven thousand souls, and not one of the monasteries dates from a later time than the twelfth century. A few soldiers guard the border of this anti-female land, and no woman is allowed to cross the frontier. Nor is this all; the rule is extended to every female creature, and from time immemorial no cow, mare, hen, duck or goose has been permitted to make acquaintance with hill or valley of Mount Athos territory. A traveler was startled by the abrupt question, "What sort of human creatures are women?" The very idea of women, whether as mother, wife or sister, is almost lost. To all woman-haters; to bachelors of over forty years' standing; to all men who seek refuge from the wiles and ways of the opposite sex, this region can be safely recommended as a haven of refuge.

The British Consul at Shanghai, China, died on the 9th inst.

Cold comfort—eating ice.

A new pair of kids—twins.

Facts and Fancies.

Coming to grief—Meeting trouble half way.

A woman voted in Detroit and nobody objected.

Cool proceeding—An ice man eloping with a nice girl.

It is easier for a man to be engaged than to be engaging.

It is no uncommon thing for hot words to produce a coolness.

A Wisconsin Justice of the Peace granted himself a divorce.

"Thunderation Samuel" is the name of a famous Western Indian fighter.

Women now manage most of the public libraries in Massachusetts.

Some of the New York cooks will kill and broil a chicken in fifteen minutes.

One shirt factory in Baltimore has fifty sewing machines running by steam.

The Tea plant has done very well this year in South Carolina, Tennessee, and California.

A New Orleans thief stole five cases of tobacco, and now chews the end of reflection in jail.

A man reported that he couldn't find a word in the dictionary, because "the book hadn't got an index."

It is not until we have passed through the furnace that we are made to know how much dross is in our composition.

If in our school days the rule of three is proverbially trying, how much harder in after life we find the rule of one!

A Missing Will Recovered—\$300,000 Involved.

Henry Dillon, an ex-Union soldier, proprietor of a newspaper stand at Montgomery and Hudson streets, Jersey City, yesterday received a check for \$500 from the daughter of the late Gen. Stegman of the Confederate army. The circumstances under which the money was paid are romantic. During the war Dillon served in the Second New Jersey cavalry. He accompanied his regiment on Grierson's famous raid through Mississippi, and while on a scouting expedition one day encountered Gen. Stegman and one of his staff officers. Shots were exchanged, and the rebel General fell from his saddle, mortally wounded. The officer fled, but was overtaken and captured by a comrade of Dillon's. In his dying moments, General Stegman requested his slayer to take from one of his inside pockets his will bequeathing his property to his wife and daughter, and a life insurance policy for \$40,000. He asked Dillon to keep them and send them to his family.

After the war Mr. Dillon advertised in vain for the owners, and he resolved to retain possession of the papers until some inquiries should be made for them. Recently an advertisement appeared in the Alabama papers offering \$500 reward for the missing will. Dillon answered it and Gen. Stegman's daughter came North as the guest of Roger A. Pryor. She related the particulars of the long search for the will, the difficulties that had been encountered, the production of a forged will by her father's relatives, and their Mobile lawsuit. She expressed deep gratitude to Mr. Dillon for the recovery of the will, and said that through it her mother and herself would be enabled to regain possession of their extensive Alabama and Georgia estates. The estates are valued at \$300,000. Dillon is to be subpoenaed as a witness in the suits for their restoration to the rightful owners. Young Dillon gallantly distinguished himself in several actions during the war, and was one of the few private soldiers to whom a Congress voted a gold medal for bravery.

Can a lover be called a savior, when he don't suit her.

A relative beauty—a pretty cousin.

How to serve dinner—swallow it.

THE STAR.

J. B. CARPENTER. K. W. LOGAN.
CARPENTER & LOGAN
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1871.

Judge Logan.

We notice that a paper has been presented to the Legislature, purporting to be signed by a number of members of the bar of the 9th Judicial District, asking that steps be taken to remove Judge Logan, upon the ground of incompetency. This action of the members of the bar, together with the slanders and abuse of Judge L. by the Democratic press of this State, is only evidence of the extremity to which prejudice, malice, and partisan hate has grown in the bosoms of the Ku Klux Democracy in this State. That the efforts of these conspirators and Ku Klux, to break down Judge Logan, are purely partisan and malicious, there is not the slightest shadow of a doubt. What did these same men, who signed that request to remove Judge Logan, say of him before he commenced trying to break up the hellish Ku Klux Klan, and punish the members of the Klan, for their numerous and disgraceful outrages upon innocent and unoffending citizens? Did they vilify, abuse and slander him then as they do now? Not at all,—on the other hand they frequently complimented him in the highest terms, and not until Judge Logan began to have members of the Ku Klux Klan arrested, did this tirade of abuse burst out against him. Now they charge him with incompetency! We do not pretend to say that Judge Logan is equal to such jurists as Pearson, Gaston, Ruffin, and other distinguished men who have occupied positions as Judges in North Carolina; that could not be expected with his limited experience at the bar, and on the bench, compared with that of such men as we have named above; but we do say, and we think we shall be able to prove the assertion, that taking all the circumstances connected with Judge Logan's experience in the law, that he has succeeded far better than many of our oldest and most respected Judges, when they were first placed on the bench. We have not time or space to say what we desire, in this paper, but we propose to refer to this subject again in our next, and we feel confident that we can show to the satisfaction of all unprejudiced men, that the anxiety of the Democratic lawyers to get rid of Judge Logan, is not because of his incompetency, but that it emanates from political prejudice, malice, and party hatred.

Will not Hear Them.

We notice in the proceedings of the General Assembly, that several petitions and memorials from the people of different counties in this State have been presented to that body, praying an investigation of the charges against certain members of the General Assembly for belonging to the secret conspiracy known as the Ku Klux Klan, and asking if said charges be true that the General Assembly take steps to expel said members. Among others, Mr. Justice, our worthy Representative, presented a petition from the citizens of this county, asking an investigation of these charges; and it will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the General Assembly, in another column, that the Democratic members will not allow the people to be heard on this subject. This is characteristic of the Ku Klux members of the Legisla-

ture; they are always ready to investigate the most frivolous charge against a Republican, but when charges of the most serious character are preferred against members of the Ku Klux Democratic party, and they are assured that the proof is at hand, they positively refuse to allow an investigation. When Mr. Justice presented the petition from the citizens of this county, charging Lee M. McAfee and others with being members of the Ku Klux Klan, he stated that he held himself responsible for the language of the petition, and could prove the charges made in the petition; yet, by a strict party vote, the Ku Klux Democrats voting against the reading of the petition, the petition was not allowed to be heard. Now we ask what do the honest people of North Carolina think of such conduct on the part of their legislators? Have they anything good to expect from such a body of men?

Another of Hill's Lies.

LOYAL PICKINGS.—A gentleman from Rutherford tells us that two jack leg lawyers of Rutherford made a thousand dollars out of the Ku Klux trials, in a single week. Justice and Bob Logan want, of course, to keep the trouble up, whilst they are so well paid.—Southern Home.

The above extract from the Southern Home is a lie. The author is a liar, and Granny Hill knew it to be a lie when he put it in the Southern Home. Now we dislike to indulge in anything unpleasant towards a brother Editor, and we have abstained from noticing this old disappointment, Confederate Granny, for some time, hoping that he would get tired of telling lies on us, and quit of his own accord, but it seems that he has some grudge towards us, what is the cause of it we cannot tell, but we suppose it is his nature, for it really seems that he is snapping and snarling like a "mad dog," at every thing he sees, and growls at what he hears but can't see. If it was not that we know the character he has among the respectable members of his own party, (a quarrelsome old Granny), we might get fretted at his frequent snapping at us, but as it is we will try and keep cool.

We hope Granny will let us alone, for we don't care to be quarreling with him, but if he persists in publishing lies on us, we will give him a few jolts under the short ribs, that we think will satisfy him for a little while at least. We don't mean to fight, not a bit of that in our'n. Ja.

The Public Printing.

Notwithstanding the effort of the majority of the Committee appointed by the General Assembly, to investigate certain charges of fraud against the Public Printer, to smother up and hide this democratic swindle, the able and manly report of the minority, by Messrs. Justice and Hawkins, shows beyond a doubt, to all honest men that the State has been swindled to the amount of four or five thousand dollars. Who is responsible for this grand swindle? The Legislature is largely Democratic. The Democratic Legislature appointed a Democratic committee to contract for the public printing. The Democratic committee gave the public printing to a Democratic printer, and the Democratic printer has swindled the people out of four or five thousand dollars. Now we want to know if the Democratic party is not responsible for this fraud and corruption in the public printing? The Democrats hold the Republican party responsible for the acts of any single member of the party, then how should it be in this case where the whole of the Democratic members of the Legislature have had a hand in the transaction? Let the people consider these facts.

We will publish the minority report in our next issue.

Four members of a gang of twenty-five burglars, arrested at Springfield, Ohio, have been sentenced each to five years in the penitentiary.

It doesn't hurt snuff to pinch it.

Judge G. W. Logan.

In our issue of to-day will be found two articles—one from the Asheville Pioneer and one from the Washington Chronicle, exposing the animus of the Democratic members of the Legislature, in their attack on Judge Logan. Our contemporaries have taken the correct view of the case. They have set the truth before their readers in plain and unmistakable language. The attack on Judge Logan is a Ku Klux attack, and is a part of the Ku Klux programme to obtain control of this State, just as the impeachment, conviction, and disfranchisement of Gov. Holden was in accordance with the orders of the Klan. Chiefs of the Invisible Empire voted to find articles of impeachment against Governor Holden, and chiefs and members of the order voted to sustain the articles. These self-same owl-like gentlemen, if they dare, would treat Judge Logan just as they did Gov. Holden. Ku Klux and Ku Klux outrages are not quite as popular as they have been. Neither is the impeachment, conviction, and disfranchisement of a high public officer, because he has exerted himself to arrest and punish members of the Ku Klux Klan. The charge that Judge Logan is incompetent, won't bear investigation. It is a faint, and the real charge is—opposition to, and unrelenting war upon, the Ku Klux. Excepting Messrs. Barringer, Bailey, and Solicitor Bynum's Son, and some others, the signers of the petition for the removal of Judge Logan, know this to be true. We doubt not that some of them are as guilty of Ku Kluxing as some of the inmates of the Albany penitentiary. It is an honor for any man to be assailed by such men. Judge Logan expected to be assailed; his friends expected it; but the friends of Judge Logan dare the Ku Klux gentry who control the Democratic party in both Houses of the Legislature, to find articles of impeachment against Judge Logan. Having done his duty as a private citizen, and as a judicial officer, Judge Logan and his friends defy the Democrats. Let them do their worst. They declared war on Judge Logan for putting down the Ku Klux in Rutherford and other counties. Now let them act in good faith towards the Klan, and impeach him. We dare them to do it. We defy them. They may strike in the dark, but the reaction which has attended the impeachment, conviction, and disfranchisement of Gov. Holden, is such, that Democrats do not care to remove a high judicial officer because he has made successful war on the Ku Klux.

To these Republican gentlemen, Messrs. Barringer, Bailey, Wm. Bynum, and some others, who signed the petition asking for Judge Logan's removal, we have nothing to say. We know them to be honest gentlemen. They doubtless felt that they were doing their duty when they signed the petition. They are in bad company, and the condition of affairs was such when they signed the petition as should have restrained them from assisting Ku Klux in a deceptive attack on an upright and just Judge. With these remarks, we dismiss the subject.—Era.

We publish to-day a petition of the bar of the 9th Judicial District, to the General Assembly, asking the removal of Hon. George W. Logan, Judge of said district, on the ground of incompetency. There is no effect without a cause, and the motive of these petitioners is too transparent to require any extraordinary effort at divining. There is no officer in North Carolina who has labored so zealously as Judge Logan in causing the members of the Ku Klux Klan, whose persecutions of the loyal people in his district are too well known to make a recapitulation of them here necessary. It is not so much his incapacity or inefficiency that has rendered him odious to the majority of the respectable legal gentlemen whose names are appended to this very plausible petition, as his unceasing vigilance in ferreting out the perpetrators of these midnight outrages, whose sole object was to place the control of political affairs in the hands of the Conservative Democratic party, with a view of restoring the "old order of things." We heard nothing of Judge Logan's disqualifications until his name is made synonymous with right, duty and justice by his unrelenting prosecutions of this infamous organization, which had become a terror in the land. It were well for our people if all their executive officers knew less

of the theory and more, the practice in the duties which pertain to their positions. Then ill-advised precedents would not be cited for policy, and justice warped by mere legal technicalities. That rugged inherent honesty of purpose, (allied to keen perception and just discrimination) which detects and punishes wrong, while it upholds and protects the right are qualities much more desirable in a judge than a vivid recollection and hasty application of those intricate points of written laws, which shield the rascal as often as they mete out justice to the meritorious. If Judge Logan's legal acquirements do not come up to the standard of proficiency with a Story or a Marshall, he is at least as well qualified in every respect to wear the judicial carmine as are many of the disaffected limbs of the law, who by this petition seek his displacement; and the action of a partisan Legislature, embittered against every man who holds position by Republican votes or Republican influence, can in no wise affect this truth, or make any other impression upon the minds of the people than that the effort to remove Judge Logan is political persecution.—Pioneer.

A Just Judge Threatened with Impeachment by Democrats.

Judge George W. Logan, who rides one of the western judicial circuits of North Carolina, having been active and stern in performing his duty toward disturbers of the peace in his circuit, is threatened with impeachment therefor by the Democratic Legislature of North Carolina now in session. It so happens that these disturbers of the peace—these assassins and murderers—whom it has devolved on Judge Logan to punish, are Democrats, and hence the purpose to punish him by impeachment. He has traced these detestable characters to their dens, brought them forth to the light of day, broken up the dens, and caused punishment to be inflicted on the guilty. If the Democrats of that State were not themselves Ku Klux, or were not in sympathy with these masked conspirators, they would thank Judge Logan for what he has done, instead of impeaching him. The excuse trumped up by the Democratic leaders, that he is not competent to discharge the duties of his office, is all gammon. They know better. If Judge Logan had favored these masked assassins, and had so acted as to conciliate the Democracy, they would have pronounced him a good judge and a clever gentleman. He is to be impeached solely because of the good he has done to society in breaking up the Ku Klux dens in his circuit. Such is Democracy.—Wash. Chronicle.

Township Expenses.

As much has been said at different times, and it is no doubt believed by many persons, that the Township system of government is more expensive than the old County Court system, which being particularly urged, as making a necessity why the Constitution should be changed. I, therefore, beg leave to present to your thoughtful and deliberate consideration, the following statement of the expenses of Logan's Store Township, hoping that all the Townships in the County may report their several expenses, and should it prove more expensive, and less useful, than our former system; all just men will be in favor of returning to the old system of County government.

The Township of Logan's Store went into operation, August 20th, 1869, and up to August 20th, 1871, the entire expenses was \$52.00 for the 2 years. The Township contains 29,328 Acres of Land valued at \$118,180. The value of the Real and Personal property, is \$163,840. The Tax on that would be only a little more than 3 cents on the one hundred dollars worth of property, to pay the two years expenses. Our present system, if properly put into operation as the Law intended, would certainly be cheaper and more satisfactory. It is hoped that all friends of the government will consider these things and make correct calculations, so that we may ascertain which is the cheaper, and better, of the two systems of County government.

W. W. WALLACE,
Township Clerk

Every Republican paper in Maine favors the renomination of General Grant.

SHELTER THE STOCK.—The season has arrived when it is positive cruelty to permit a beast to stay out of doors for a single night. A sense of justice to these animals, which exist only for our use, if he does not consult his own interest, should impel every farmer immediately to put every stable and shed on the farm into proper condition, to fasten all loose boards close all open windows, and make his stock snug and comfortable. There's money in it too, as he will find. Even his hens will lay better if kept warm.

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Remember the place!—near Mrs. Melton's, at X-roads. [ns3-tf

State of North Carolina, Rutherford County.

SUPERIOR COURT—Full Term, 1871.

A. V. BIGGERSTAFF, vs. Randolph DePriest, Amos Owens, and John C. Withrow.

Original Attachment.

Randolph DePriest, Amos Owens and John C. Withrow, defendants above named; you and each of you are hereby notified that in a case for damages in favor of the above named plaintiff, against said defendants, for the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, a warrant of attachment has been levied and returned to this court of the superior court, on your interest in the following lands, to-wit: Two hundred acres of land, more or less, the homestead of Randolph DePriest, joining lands of Pleasant Fortune and others, levied on as the property of Randolph DePriest; two hundred acres of land, more or less, being the homestead of Amos Owens, on Cherry Mountain, also Amos Owens' interest in the Sweeney lands, lying on Hunter's Creek, levied on as the property of Amos Owens. Two hundred and twenty-six acres of land, more or less, joining the lands of James Withrow and others, levied on as the property of John C. Withrow.

You are hereby notified to appear at the next term of the Superior Court, to be held in the court house at Rutherfordton on the 4th Monday in March, 1872, and plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's complaint, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against you, and the lands committed to be sold. Witness: J. B. Carpenter, county clerk of the Superior Court, at Rutherfordton, 28th October, 1871.

J. B. CARPENTER, C. C. S. C.
Logan & Justice, Attys for Plaintiff.
ns-no2-6w

State of North Carolina, Rutherford County.

SUPERIOR COURT—In Vacation.

J. B. Carpenter & R. W. Logan, vs. Plaintiffs.

Original Attachment.

William Webster, Charles C. Webster and George W. Trout, Jr., defendants, above named, you are hereby notified that in a case for damages brought by the above named plaintiffs, and against the above named defendants and others, for the sum of fifty thousand dollars a warrant of attachment has been levied on one hundred and fifty-seven acres of land, the same being part of the James A. Webster old tract joining the lands of James B. Bailey, and others, the property of W. Webster.

One hundred and fifty-three acres of land being a part of the same tract as above, adjoining lands of James Keefe and others, the property of Charles C. Webster. George W. Trout, Jr., interest in 88 hundred acres of land, more or less, the tract of land on which George Trout now lives. Said attachment is made returnable to the Superior Court of Rutherford County, at the court house in Rutherfordton on the 4th Monday in March next, when and where you are notified to appear, and answer or demur to plaintiff's complaint, filed in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court for said county, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them, and the lands committed and ordered to be sold.

Witness: J. B. Carpenter, clerk of the Superior Court for Rutherford County, at office in Rutherfordton 28th October, 1871.

J. B. CARPENTER, C. C. S. C.
per J. W. GREEN, C. Clerk.
M. Erwin, and Logan & Justice, Attys for Plaintiffs.
ns-no2-6w

State of North Carolina, Rutherford County.

SUPERIOR COURT—October

23d, 1871.

Joseph W. Green, as Administrator, on testament of James A. Morrow, vs. George P. David, R. L. Morrow, D. Taylor, William, Willie, Caldonia, John and Sam Morrow, Bradley Metcalf and wife Anna, William Butler and wife Elizabeth, Elizabeth Baber, Thoma Moore and wife Willie Ann, W. T. Green and wife Elvira, Oram Mays, Moses A. White and Richard M. Moore, as survivors of O. Bartlett & Co., plaintiffs.

Against Marcus Morrow and Mary Hambrick, defendants.

This is a petition for leave to sell the lands belonging to the estate of James Morrow, dec'd., to enable the Administrator, cum testamento annexo, to divide the estate according to the provisions of the will of said James Morrow, dec'd.

The defendants, being non-residents of the State, are hereby notified to appear before the Clerk of said Court at his office in Rutherfordton, on or before the 12th day of December next, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment will then be taken against them for want thereof.

Copies of petition may be had on application to Clerk, or to Churchill & Whiteside, Attorneys. J. B. CARPENTER, C. C. S. C.
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